



# E-learning on OIE international Standards

Developed in collaboration with Fondation Mérieux



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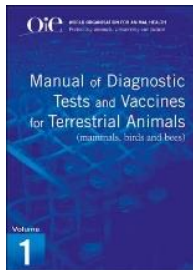
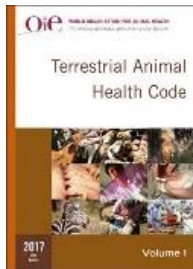
**MEEREB**

**Veyrier-du-Lac**

**France**

**23-25 April 2018**

# Rabies international standards



CHAPTER 8.14.

INFECTION WITH RABIES VIRUS

Article 8.14.1.

**General provisions**

For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*:

- 1) rabies is a disease caused by one member of the *Lyssavirus* genus; the *Rabies virus* (formerly referred to as classical rabies virus, genotype-1); all mammals are susceptible to infection;
- 2) a case is any animal infected with the *Rabies virus* species;
- 3) the incubation period for rabies is variable, and considered to be six months; the infective period for dogs, cats and ferrets is considered to start ten days before the onset of the first apparent clinical signs.

Globally, the most common source of exposure of humans to rabies virus is the dog. Other mammals, particularly members of the Orders Carnivora and Chiroptera, also present a risk.

The aim of this chapter is to mitigate the risk of rabies to human and animal health and to prevent the international spread of the disease.

For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, a country that does not fulfil the requirements in Article 8.14.3. is considered to be infected with *Rabies virus*.

Standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines are described in the *Terrestrial Manual*.

Article 8.14.2.

**Control of rabies in dogs**

In order to minimise public health risks due to rabies, and eventually eradicate rabies in dogs, *Veterinary Authorities* should implement the following:

- 1) rabies should be notifiable in the whole country and any change in the epidemiological situation or relevant events should be reported in accordance with Chapter 1.1.;
- 2) an effective system of disease surveillance in accordance with Chapter 1.4. should be in operation, with a minimum requirement being an ongoing early detection programme to ensure investigation and reporting of suspected cases of rabies in animals;
- 3) specific regulatory measures for the prevention and control of rabies should be implemented consistent with the recommendations in the *Terrestrial Code*, including vaccination, identification and effective procedures for the importation of dogs, cats and ferrets;
- 4) a programme for the management of stray dog populations consistent with Chapter 7.7. should be implemented and maintained.

Article 8.14.3.

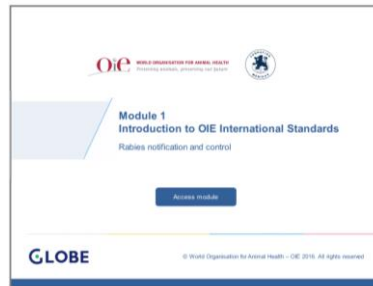
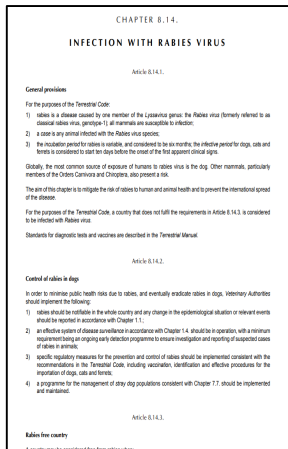
**Rabies free country**

A country may be considered free from rabies when:

- Terrestrial Code:  
Ch 1.1, 1.4, 7.7, 8.14
- Terrestrial Manual:  
Ch. 2.1.17. and 1.1.10

# The modules

Target audience: Official Veterinarians & Policy makers



Module 1 Notification & control  
Module 2. Diagnostic and vaccine  
Module 3. Stray dog population control

On/off line, user friendly, case studies, embedded Q&A, assessments

# Module 1. Notification and control



#### *Learning objectives*

To better understand the:

- Role of the OIE.
- Purpose and procedure for setting of the OIE international standards.
- Requirements for the notification of rabies cases.
- Essential components of a rabies control programme in dogs.
- Difference between self-declaration and official recognition of diseases freedom of a country or zone.
- Recommendations for safe importation of animal species of concern.

#### *Duration*

1 hour

# Module 2. Diagnostic and Vaccines



### *Learning objectives*

To better understand the:

- Appropriate diagnostic techniques;
- Importance of high quality vaccines using parenteral vaccines for dogs; and
- Regional OIE Rabies Vaccine Bank.



### *Duration*

1 hour

# Module 3. Stray dog population control



## *Learning objectives*

To better understand :

- the objectives of a *stray dog population* control programme as an integral part of rabies control programmes,
- the responsibilities and competencies of involved parties,
- the role of the Advisory Group in the development of a dog population control programme,
- the measures implemented to control *stray dog populations*,
- the monitoring and evaluation of dog population control programmes,
- how to estimate the size of dog populations.

## *Duration*

40 minutes

## *Audience*

Official Veterinarians





# Case Studies



## ❖ Rabies Case Study 1

- The last case of dog rabies in country X was in 2001.
- In April 2013, a dog was illegally introduced from an endemic country
- In June 2013, the dog bit a child
- Medical authorities reported the incident to Veterinary Authorities
- The dog was placed in quarantine
- The dog had no previous history of vaccination
- No other bite victims (animals or humans) were reported
- The dog developed clinical signs and was euthanised on 30 June. It tested positive for rabies.

### Questions

1. Is it a Rabies case?
2. What kind of case is it?
3. Would the country be considered free from Rabies in August 2013?
4. Provided that no more cases are identified, when can this country recover its free status?

# Assessments



### Post-module assessment

**Q5/13 : What are the responsibilities of private sector veterinarians in the control and management of dog populations? Select correct answer(s).**

Respond to and report suspected notifiable *diseases*

Involvement in dog health programmes, including *vaccination*

Advise dog handlers consulting the veterinarian for treatment of a dog

Liaise with the police and/or local authorities to deal with cases of neglect, reducing problems associated with stray and mismanaged dogs

Validate and  
continue



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# OIE RABIES MODULES LINKS

Module 1 :

<http://www.globe-network.org/modules-elearning/rabies/module-1/story.html>

Module 2 :

<http://www.globe-network.org/modules-elearning/rabies/module-2/story.html>

Module 3 :

<http://www.globe-network.org/modules-elearning/rabies/module-3/story.html>

**They can also be used offline**

# Conclusions

- Good understanding of international standards will results in robust national regulation and enforcements
- Education at all level (general public, central and local authorities, etc.) should be part of rabies elimination strategies
- Education programmes should be adapted to audience and make use of new technologies.

# Thank you for your attention



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